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ABSTRACT

The Florida Drivers Handbook is presented in a rewritten form for the purpose of instructing mentally handicapped adolescent students in driving regulations and skills. The four sections of the manual are simplified to provide information on licensing procedures, loss of the driving license, driving regulations, and vehicle regulations. Major words used throughout the book are listed and defined. In addition, all the words used in each section are listed. A listening tape is intended to be used with the manual. (DB)

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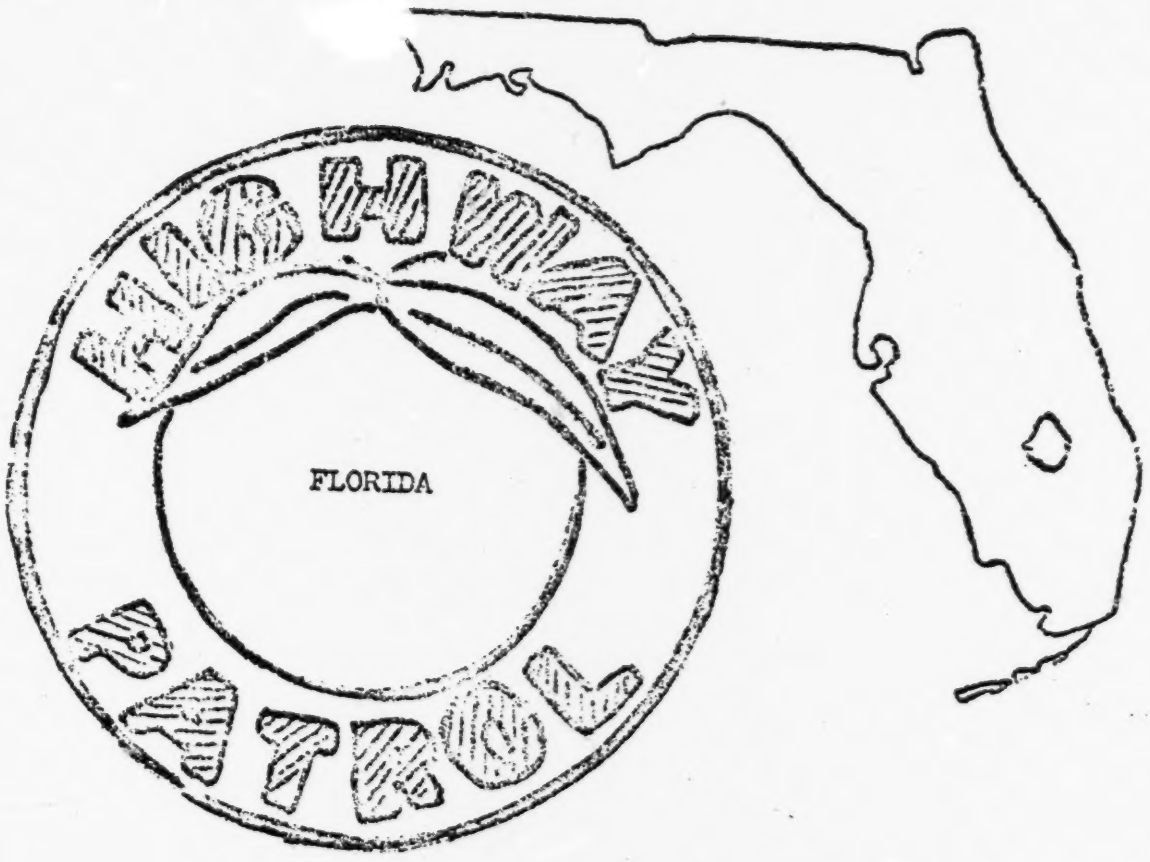
HOW TO PASS
THE
ROAD RULES TEST



EC 051 459E

Adapted from the
Florida Drivers Handbook
by
Exceptional Child Education
Pinellas County
Florida
1970

Revised 1973

To be used with listening tape

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FOREWORD

The Florida Drivers Handbook has been re-written for the purpose of meeting the needs of students in the Exceptional Child Education Program in Pinellas County.

Each teenager desires to learn to drive, whether it be a car, scooter, or motor-bike.

In order to get the license to do so, each must pass the road rules test, road sign test, and vision test, before taking the driving test.

The purpose of this book is to help these students study the rules, understand them, and in doing so, pass the tests.

YOUR LICENSE AND HOW YOU GET IT

"Driving is a privilege, not a right"

The State of Florida has been given the power to decide who shall be allowed to drive a motorized vehicle in this state.

The State has passed laws to make sure that the people in Florida won't be injured or killed by unsafe drivers.

The best way to control who drives is to have each driver get a license. This way the State can stop the people who don't know the rules, the people who are physically or mentally unfit, the people who drink too much, or the people who use drugs, from legally driving and possibly killing someone you know. So the State of Florida, through licensing, lets some people drive. It's a privilege! Some people do get licenses who should not have them; in time they prove that they shouldn't be driving and the State takes away their licenses.

Therefore, you see, the purpose of the license examination is to find out several things:

1. Are you able to read and understand road signs, traffic signals, and highway markings?
2. Do you know the Florida driving rules?
3. Can you see well enough to drive safely?
4. Have you the skill and experience to operate a car so as not to put people in danger or cause damage to property?
5. Have you any physical or mental handicaps which would make your driving dangerous?

Who Needs a License?

Anyone who drives a motorized vehicle who:

1. Lives in Florida
2. Works in Florida
3. Has children in Florida schools.

How Do You Get Your License?

After your 15th birthday follow these steps:

1. Go to a Florida Highway Patrol Station and pick up the forms to be filled out and signed by both parents, or those adults who legally take care of you. If you are over 18 years old you do not need to have this form signed. Fill the form out completely.
2. Have your parents sign this form in front of a Notary Public. It must be notarized if you are under 18 years of age.
3. Study the rules and signs.
4. Get your birth certificate, or a letter from your school, signed by your principal, stating your birth date.
5. When you are ready to take the Road Rules Test, Signs Test, and Vision Test, take the form, the record of your birth, and $3.00 cash to the Florida Highway Patrol Station and take those tests.

If you pass those tests you will be able to buy a restricted license for another $3.00 cash. This restricted license will let you do these things:

1. If you are 15 years of age:
   a. Daylight driving only (except two months before your 16th birthday). There must be a licensed driver over 21 years of age in the front seat beside you. This person is not needed if you are driving a scooter or motorcycle.
   b. You cannot operate a motor-driven cycle which produces more than 5 brake horsepower.

c. You cannot take the road driving test until after your 16th birthday.

2. If you are 16 years of age and older:

a. You must have a licensed driver, 21 years old or older, next to you in the front seat.

b. You can drive day or night.

c. You can operate any motorcycle or scooter by yourself.

You could lose your license for a violation of any of these restrictions.

****

After you get your restricted license you are allowed to practice driving with someone over 21 years of age who has a drivers license. You must carry that restricted license with you every time you drive.

If you are not 18 years old you must attend an official Driver's Education Program. No final driver's license will be given to you unless you can prove at tne time of your final road driving test that you have completed an approved driver education course.

When you feel that you are ready to take the actual driving test, go with a licensed driver, over 21 years of age, to the Florida Highway Patrol Station. When your turn comes to show the examiner how you drive, remember this:

1. Relax, don't be afraid.
2. No tricks will be played on you.
3. Don't talk to the examiner a lot. He is busy giving you instructions and recording how you do.
4. Keep your mind on your driving.

If you pass the road test the tester will collect another $3.00 and give you a temporary license, good for 60 days. Your regular license will then be issued in Tallahassee and mailed to your home. The fee is $3.00 cash again.

When you receive your license you must:

1. Carry it always when driving.
2. Renew it.

   Renew it during the month it is to expire. It will expire every two years during your birth month. If you were born during an odd year it will expire in an odd year (Example: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9). If you were born in an even year, it will expire in an even year (Example: 0, 2, 4, 6, 8).
3. Notify the Department of Public Safety if you change your address or name doing it within 10 days.
4. If you lose your license you must get another one immediately. You may get another one upon satisfactory proof of loss and upon payment of $2.50 by going to the nearest Highway Patrol Station.

It is your responsibility to have with you a correct, valid, driver's license when driving. Failure on your part will mean a fine or the taking away of your privilege to drive.

<u>You Must Know These Things</u>:

1. All operators of motor vehicles must carry their <u>drivers' license</u>.
2. The main reason for examining drivers is to prove they can <u>drive safely.</u>
3. A person should renew his driver's license <u>every two years</u> during the <u>month of his birth.</u>
4. Drivers licenses expire the <u>last day of your birth month</u>.
5. If you change your address notify the <u>Department of Public Safety, Tallahassee, Florida</u>, within ten days.
6. You must <u>sign</u> your driver's license in <u>ink.</u>
7. Permanent residents must have a Florida driver's license - also, non-residents who are <u>gainfully employed</u> or <u>have children in school</u> in Florida.

8. If you lose your license you should apply for a duplicate immediately.

9. A driver does not need to have a Florida license in order to operate a vehicle in the armed services, or to temporarily operate a farm machine on the highway. Also, a driver does not need a Florida license if he has a valid license from another state (unless he is a permanent resident of the State of Florida).

10. A temporary restricted license should be used while practicing with a skilled, licensed, teacher.

11. Students may acquire a restricted license at the age of 15. They must drive with an adult driver, 21 years of age or over, during daylight hours only, until 60 days prior to their 16th birthday. At that time they may drive with an adult driver in daytime or night time.

Can you Answer These Questions?

1. Q. When must a driver have a Florida driver's license?
   1. When riding a bicycle.
   2. When 16 years of age.
   3. When visiting Florida.
   4. When driving a motorized vehicle.

   A. 4. When driving a motorized vehicle.

2. Q. Under what conditions may a restricted license be used?
   1. Daylight driving, with a licensed driver 21 years of age or older sitting beside you in the front seat.
   2. Daylight driving by yourself.
   3. Driving anytime with a licensed driver at least 18 years old.
   4. If you're 16years old, driving at night with a licensed driver.

   A. 1. Daylight driving, with a licensed driver 21 years of age or older sitting beside you in the front seat.

3. Q. Why are drivers licensed?

1. To provide Florida with extra money.

2. To see that those who drive have skill and knowledge for driving.

3. To allow only a certain number of people licenses.

4. To find out who lives and works in Florida

A. 2. To see that those who drive have skill and knowledge for driving.

4. Q. When do Florida drivers' licenses expire?

1. Each year on December 31st at midnight.

2. Every two years, the last day of your birth month.

3. Every three years, the last day of your birth month.

4. Every two years on your birthdate.

A. 2. Every two years, the last day of your birth month.

5. Q. What do you do if you lose your license?

1. Apply for a duplicate license where you originally purchased your license and upon payment of $2.50.

2. Drive to the nearest Highway Patrol Station and fill out the required forms.

3. Go to any courthouse and notify them that you have lost your license.

4. Keep driving until your license was to have expired and then apply for a duplicate.

A. 1. Apply for a duplicate license where you originally purchased your license and upon payment of $2.50.

6. Q. What are you required to do if you change your address.

1. Wait until you renew your license and then notify the state as to your change of address.

2. Notify the Florida Highway Patrol within 30 days after you change your address.

3. Within 10 days after your address change, notify the Department of Public Safety in Tallahassee.

4. Within 10 days after your address change, notify the nearest County Courthouse.

A. 3. Within 10 days after your address change, notify the Department of Public Safety in Tallahassee.

YOUR DRIVER'S LICENSE MAY BE TAKEN AWAY

Revocation - your driving privilege is taken away from you and you will not be granted a new license.

If your license has been revoked you have 30 days from the day of revocation to appeal.

Your license is revoked when you are convicted of:

1. Killing anyone while operating a motor vehicle.
2. Operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
3. Any felony (serious crime) in which a motor vehicle was used.
4. Failure as a driver to stop and help in an accident resulting in death, or personal injury, or property damage over $50.00 - Hit and Run Accident.
5. Perjury (lying) under oath to the Department under any law relating to the ownership or operation of motor vehicles.
6. Three (3) convictions of reckless driving committed within a 12-month period.
7. An immoral act which has happened through the use of a motor vehicle.

Suspension - your driving privilege is taken away for a period of time, less than one year, and you cannot drive until your suspension is up.

If your license has been suspended you have 30 days from the day of suspension to appeal.

Your license can be suspended if:

1. You have committed an offense for which mandatory license revocation is required, upon conviction.
2. You have been convicted of any traffic law violation which resulted in an accident that caused death or injury, or property damage in excess of $50.00.
3. You are unable to drive properly.

4. You permitted your license to be used in an unlawful way.
5. You have committed an offense in another state that would be grounds for suspension or revocation in Florida.
6. You have been convicted of something and the Court feels that because of that conviction you should not have the privilege of driving.
7. You refuse to take the drunk-meter test.
8. You collect enough bad driving points in a given period of time. These points are given when you get driving violation tickets.

Cancellation - your driving license is taken away if a mistake was made in issuing it. A new license can be obtained when the mistakes have been corrected and the corrections are within the law.

Accidents and You:

1. If you hit an unoccupied car, or any object, it is your duty to leave your name and address in a place where the owner can find it.
2. If you are in an accident where death or injury occurs you must stop, help, give your name, address, and car registration number.
3. If you are the driver and you are in an accident where death, injury, or damage of $50.00 or more happens, you must immediately notify the local police, sheriff, or Highway Patrol.
4. If you are the driver in an accident where death, injury, or damage of $100.00 or more happens, you must send a written report to the Department of Public Safety within five days if no police report is made.
5. If you are involved in an accident, whether it is your fault or not, there is a good chance that you will be required to appear as a witness for the prosecution or defense.

Your Financial Responsibility:

If you do not have automobile liability insurance you might lose your driver's license, motor vehicle registration, and motor vehicle tags, for a period of three years.

This law was made to protect people from having to pay for injury or damage caused by someone else. It keeps constant traffic violators and financially irresponsible drivers off the streets and highways.

If you have an accident you must notify the Financial Responsibility Division in Tallahassee, within thirty days, that you either have insurance or enough money to cover claims made from the accident for the next three years. Only millionairs have enough money for this. Even though automobile liability insurance is high it is cheaper than being sued for everything you have or will be making for the rest of your life.

You Must Know These Things:

1. The Department of Public Safety may suspend the license of an operator convicted of violation of laws totaling 12 points.
2. If you are involved in an accident in which someone is injured your first responsibility is to assist the injured person.
3. The accident reports sent to the Department of Public Safety are used to study the causes of accidents and to try to prevent them.
4. If you are convicted of three cases of reckless driving within 12 months your license will be revoked.
5. It is true that not all accidents happen when vehicles are being driven.
6. If you strike an unattended vehicle you must try to locate the owner or leave a written notice, giving your name and address.
7. If you have an accident causing death, injury or damage of $50.00 or more you must immediately notify the police.

8. There is a charge of 2 to 6 points against you on a conviction of reckless driving.
9. A driver has 30 days after an accident to comply with the Financial Responsibility Law.
10. If you are a passenger in a car which is involved in an accident which results in court action either side can call you as a witness.
11. If a license is used unlawfully it can be suspended.
12. If a license is revoked the driver may not drive until he gets a new one.
13. If a license is suspended or revoked you have 30 days to appeal.

Can You Answer These Questions?

1. Q. For what reasons may a driver's license be revoked?
    1. Being a bad driver, or refusing to take the drunk test, or having a collection of 12 points in a 12 month period or using your license in an unlawful way.
    2. Failure to pay your traffic fines, or having a collection of 18 points, or being a bad driver, or driving an uninspected car.
    3. Being convicted of any of the following: Killing someone while driving, or driving while drunk or under drugs, or driving in a hit and run accident.
    4. Making a mistake or lying while you are filling out your application for your driver's license.

    A. 3. Being convicted of any of the following: Killing someone while driving, or driving while drunk or under drugs, or driving in a hit and run accident.

2. Q. For what reasons may a drivers license be suspended?
    1. Being a bad driver, or refusing to take the drunk test, or having a collection of 12 points in a 12 month period, or using your license in an unlawful way.

2. Failure to pay your traffic fines, or having a collection of 18 points, or being a bad driver, or driving an uninspected car.

3. Being convicted of any of the following: Killing someone while driving, or driving while drunk or under drugs, or driving in a hit and run accident.

4. Making a mistake or lying while you are filling out your application for your drivers license.

A. 1. Being a bad driver, or refusing to take the drunk test, or having a collection of 12 points in a 12 month period, or using your license in an unlawful way.

3. Q. For what length of time may a driver's license be revoked?

1. A year or more.

2. Less than one year

3. Forever and without a review.

4. Six months.

A. 1. A year or more.

4. Q. For what length of time may a driver's license be suspended?

1. A year or more.

2. Less than one year.

3. Forever and without a review.

4. Six months.

A. 2. Less than one year.

5. Q. Who must assume the responsibility for the driving conduct of a minor under 18 years of age.

1. Someone appointed by the courts.

2. Someone appointed by the insurance company.

3. Someone appointed by the driver.

4. The person who signed his application.

A. 4. The person who signed his application.

6. Q. If you are the driver of a vehicle which is involved in an accident, under what conditions are you required to make an accident report.

1. When the accident involves injury or some property damage.

2. When the accident involves death, or injury or more than $50.00 worth of property damage.

3. When the accident causes death or some property damage.

4. Any accident.

A. 2. When the accident involves death, or injury or more than $50.00 worth of property damage.

7. Q. If you are involved in an accident in which someone is injured in the other car, what is your responsibility?

1. Keep on driving to the nearest doctor, and send him back to the accident.

2. Keep on driving to the nearest phone and call the police.

3. Stop and say or do nothing.

4. Stop and give aid.

A. 4. Stop and give aid.

8. Q. Why are accident reports required?

1. So that the Department of Public Safety can get information about accidents, in order to reduce accidents.

2. So that the State can keep track of those people who have had accidents.

3. So that a record of all accidents can be kept by the State of Florida.

4. So that insurance companies can have accident information to help them figure insurance costs.

A. 1. So that the Department of Public Safety can get information about accidents, in order to reduce accidents.

9. Q. What are you required to do if you hit an unoccupied car.

1. Nothing.

2. Stop and see if anyone saw the accident.

3. Leave your name and address so that the owner of the hit car can see it.

4. Give to the people who saw the accident your name and telephone number, then leave.

A. 3. Leave your name and address so that the owner of the hit car can see it.

10. Q. If you are involved as a driver in an automobile accident resulting in injury, death, or property damage of more than $50.00, what must you do within 30 days in order to comply with the Financial Responsibility Law?

1. Nothing.

2. Furnish proof of being properly insured at the time of the accident.

3. Be sure your driver's license has not expired.

4. Furnish proof that your car has been properly repaired.

A. 2. Furnish proof of being properly insured at the time of the accident.

YOUR DRIVING

It takes a lot of practice to be a good driver. Concentrating on what you are doing is very important. You cannot drive safely and do something else too.

Here are some of the things you need to know when driving:

Speed limits: Miles per hour - mph.

1. You shall not drive a motor vehicle faster than road conditions or weather will let you drive safely.
2. Unless otherwise posted, under normal conditions you may drive at the following speeds:

Business or Residential Districts	Day - 30 Night - 30
Other Highways	Day - 65 Night - 55
Divided Highways	Day - 70 Night - 65
Interstate Highways	Day - 70 Night - 65 Minimum of 40

3. Slow down when:

   It is raining, foggy, or the roads are wet;

   walkers are on or near the highway;

   children, schools, and playgrounds are near;

   curves, hills, intersections, or railroad crossings are near.

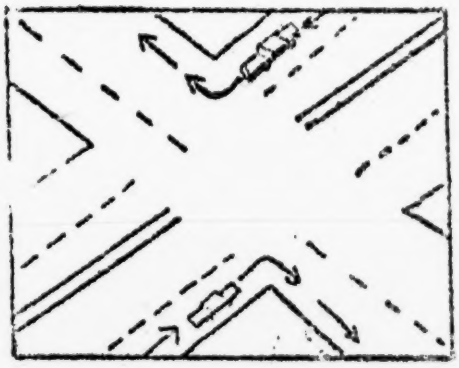
To drive too fast for safety is against the low. To drive so slowly that you make it dangerous for other drivers is also against the law.

Crossing an Intersection:

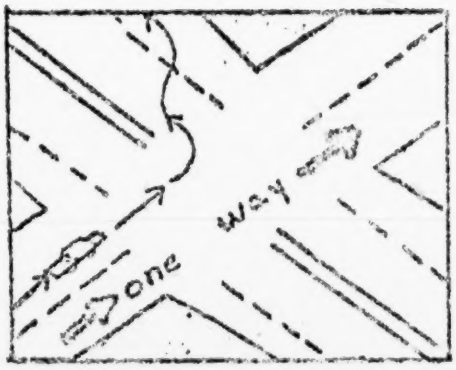
More accidents happen at intersections than at any other place, so be careful.
Slow down a little before getting there.
Look to the left, then right, then again to the left before crossing an intersection.

Turns and Signals:

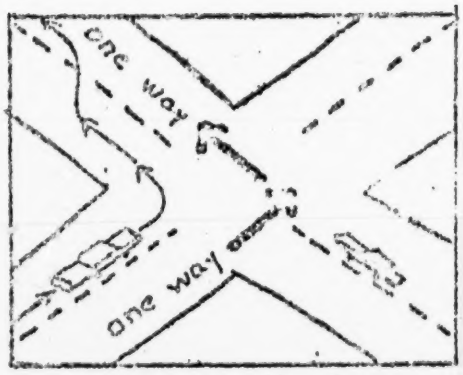
Study These Pictures:



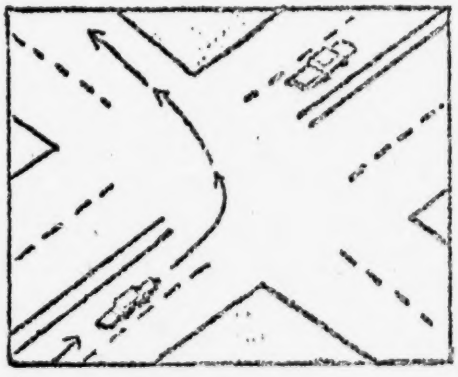
Right Turns



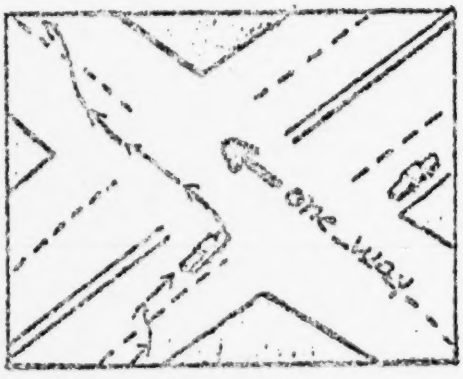
Left From One-Way Into Two-Way Roads



Left From One-Way Into One-Way Roads



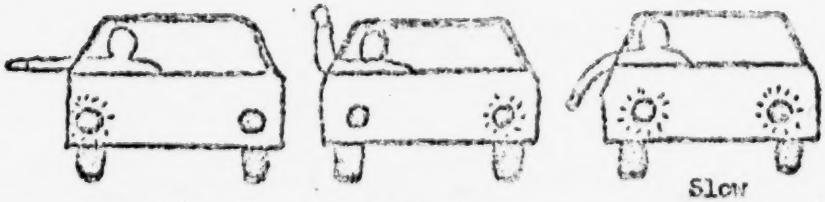
Left From Two-Way Into Two-Way Roads



Left From Two-Way Into One-Way Roads

You Must Use Your Signals:

Study These Pictures:



Left Turn Right Turn Slow or Stop

Turns and Signals:

Follow these six steps:

1. Make up your mind to turn before you get there.
2. Get in the correct lane to turn. Do it early enough so that you do not cause a dangerous situation.
3. Give a turn signal 100 feet ahead of your turning point.
4. Slow down to a safe turning speed.
5. Turn correctly.
6. Finish your turn in the proper lane. Remember, if you are in the wrong lane to turn, go ahead to the next intersection and then make your turn properly.

Traffic Lanes and Passing:

1. - - - - - - - - - - You may cross a broken line only when it is safe to cross it.

2. ═══════ You may never cross a double solid line

3. ─────── You may cross a solid white line when it is safe to

4. No passing
   - - - - - - - - - -
   Yes - pass →
   When there is a solid line and a broken line, pass only if the broken line is <u>on your side</u> and it is safe to pass.

5. To pass someone you must have plenty of time and space.
6. Do not pass on hills, curves, intersections, or at railroad crossings.
7. Check behind you before passing a car in front of you because someone might be passing you.

Safe Following Distance:

It takes time and space to stop a moving car. You should leave one car length distance for every 10 miles per hour you are driving in order to have a safe distance. If the driver in front of you slams on his brakes you need time and space in order to stop your car without hitting him.

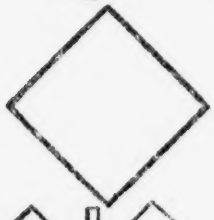
Traffic Signs:

There are six shapes to traffic signs:

All - - mean STOP.

All - - mean YIELD right of way. You must stop when other traffic is approaching.

All - - mean you are coming to a RAILROAD CROSSING. You must slow down and get ready to stop.

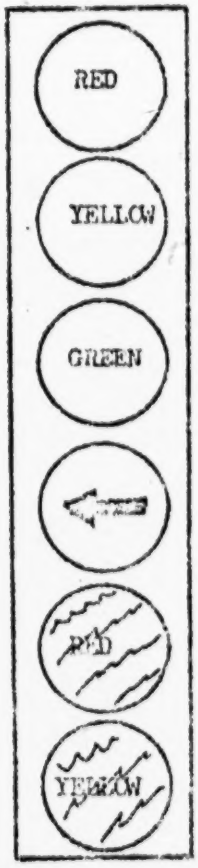
All -  - mean DANGER ahead. You must slow down. They can have words, arrows, or pictures on them.

All - - mean RAILROAD TRACKS. You must slow down, look, and listen before crossing. Two tracks or more can mean one train is hiding from your view behind another train.

All - - mean INFORMATION or REGULATIONS. They give us information as to what we are to do.

Traffic Signals:

Drivers and pedestrians must obey these signals except when an officer is directing traffic.



RED light means to STOP. You can turn right after the stop unless a sign says you can't.

YELLOW light means to prepare to stop; be CAREFUL.

GREEN light means safely GO AHEAD.

GREEN ARROW means you can safely go in that direction.

FLASHING RED means STOP: when it is safe, go ahead.

FLASHING YELLOW means SLOW down to a slow speed and carefully go ahead.

Right of Way:

No one has the right of way. You can be dead right. If you take the right of way and another driver doesn't give it to you, you could get killed. You should let the car on your right have his way.

School Buses:

If they are stopped, you must stop. You do not have to stop if you are going in the other direction if you are on a divided highway.

Emergency Vehicles:

If you hear a siren you must get over to the right and come to a stop. Do not stop in an intersection - move beyond it and then stop.

Pedestrians:

You should stop for them and let them have the right of way. You wouldn't run over a pedestrian just because he is making a mistake.

You Must Know These Things:

1. You must obey orders from police officers even though they are contrary to signs, laws, or traffic signals.
2. The signal for a left turn is hand and arm extended horizontally (straight out).
3. When you are driving on a roadway designated for one-way traffic, you are permitted to drive on the left half of the roadway.
4. A flashing red light means stop.
5. When driving on a four-lane highway you should keep your car in the right lane at all times except when passing another vehicle.
6. Traveling at 50 mph you should leave 5 car lengths behind the car ahead of you.
7. On a four-lane highway make left turns from inside lane to inside lane.
8. In looking for a place to bring your vehicle to a non-emergency stop you should find a place where the drivers of the other vehicles will have a free passage and clear view for a distance of 200 feet in each direction.
9. When approaching a flashing yellow traffic light slow down and be careful.
10. A driver overtaking and passing another vehicle must return to the right side of the highway before coming within 100 feet of an approaching car.
11. A solid line right of the center line means do not cross solid line.
12. When you are driving on a highway signals of intention to turn shall be given continuously during the last 100 feet before the turn.
13. When approaching an intersection at which you face a stop sign, you must come to a full stop.

14. In preparing for a left turn you should approach the turn as near as possible to the center line.

15. The speed limit in business or residential districts is 30 mph.

16. The maximum speed for a school bus is 40 mph.

17. When a traffic light shows both a red light and a green arrow in the direction you wish to turn you may proceed in the direction of the arrow with caution.

18. When you are on a three-lane highway you may pass the vehicle ahead of you if the middle lane is clear in both directions.

19. When driving on a four-lane or super-highway right turns at intersections should be made from outside lane to outside lane.

20. When a school bus that is traveling on a divided highway stops the other vehicles traveling in the same direction as the bus must stop and remain stopped until the bus stop signal is withdrawn.

21. Stopping your car on the highway is against the law because you are putting your life and the lives of others in extreme danger.

22. You are driving too slowly when you are driving much slower than the normal flow of traffic.

23. Yield signs are usually found where auxiliary roads lead onto major highways.

24. Give way to emergency vehicles (fire, police, etc.) by pulling over to the right curb, clear of intersections, and coming to a full stop.

25. When another driver seeks to pass you should move over to your right.

26. You may pass on the right of a vehicle which is about to make a left turn.

27. Approaching an open intersection the car on the right has the right of way.

Can You Answer These Questions?

1. Q. What is the speed limit?

   1. A speed not greater than is reasonable and safe under existing conditions.
   2. The fastest speed you can go without causing an accident.
   3. A speed faster than 20 mph but slower than 65 mph.
   4. Up to the posted speed limit unless conditions mean you should drive slower.
   5. A combination of 1 and 2.
   6. A combination of 1 and 4.

   A. 6. A combination of 1 and 4. A speed not greater than is reasonable and safe under existing conditions and, up to the posted speed limit unless conditions mean you should drive slower.

2. Q. What are the exceptions to driving on the right side of the road.

   1. When overtaking and passing another vehicle.
   2. When the road is divided into three lanes.
   3. When in one way traffic.
   4. When the right half of the road is closed for construction.
   5. All of the above.

   A. 5. All of the above. When overtaking and passing another vehicle; when the road is divided into three lanes; when in one way traffic; when the right half of the road is closed for construction.

3. Q. If you are being passed by another vehicle, what are you required to do?

   1. Just keep right on driving.
   2. Move over to the right and speed up.
   3. Move over to the right and hold your speed until passed by the overtaking vehicle.
   4. Move over to the right and slow down.

   A. 3. Move over to the right and hold your speed until passed by the overtaking vehicle.

4. Q. When may you pass on the right?

   1. Never
   2. When there are 4 lanes - and you can do it safely.
   3. If the driver is a slowpoke.
   4. When the vehicle you are passing is making a left turn.
   5. A combination of 2 and 4.

   A. 5. A combination of 2 and 4. When there are 4 lanes - and you can do it safely and when the vehicle you are passing is making a left turn.

5. Q. When may you not pass?

   1. On a hill.
   2. On a curve.
   3. In an intersection.
   4. At railroad crossings.
   5. All of the above.

   A. 5. All of the above. On a hill; on a curve; in an intersection; at railroad crossings.

6. Q. What does a solid line on your side of the center line mean?

   1. Do not pass.
   2. Highway divider.
   3. OK to pass.
   4. Nothing

   A. 1. Do not pass.

7. Q. How slowly may you drive?

   1. 5 mph.
   2. As slow as you like as long as you don't slow down and block other traffic.
   3. 10mph.
   4. Any speed that you lecide to drive at.

A. 2. As slow as you like as long as you don't slow down and block other traffic.

8. Q. What is the rule for turning around on the top of a hill or curve?

1. You must be able to see in front of you.

2. You must be able to see behind you.

3. Both of the two answers.

4. Neither of the two answers.

A. 3. Both of the two answers. You must be able to see in front of you and you must be able to see behind you.

9. Q. If two vehicles enter an open intersection from different highways at the same time, which one has the right of way?

1. The driver on the left gives the right of way to the driver on the right.

2. The driver on the right gives the right of way to the driver on the left.

3. Neither driver has the right of way.

4. They both have the right of way.

A. 1. The driver on the left gives the right of way to the driver on the right.

10. Q. What is the meaning of the hand and arm extended downward?

1, Left turn.

2. Right turn.

3. Stop or decrease speed.

4. Speed up.

A. 3. Stop or decrease speed.

11. Q. What are you required to do before entering a through highway?

1. Stop, look, listen, go.

2. Stop, yield right of way, when safe, go.

3. Slow down, look left, proceed.

4. Slow down, yield right of way, when safe, go.

A. 2. Stop, yield right of way, when safe, go.

12. Q. What do you do when you see or hear an emergency vehicle approaching.

1. Yield right of way, move to curb and stop.

2. Immediately stop.

3. Slow down and proceed while watching the emergency vehicle.

4. Slow down but move to the right.

A. 1. Yield right of way, move to curb and stop.

13. Q. What are you required to do on an undivided highway when you meet a school bus which is loading or unloading children?

1. Slow down and pass cautiously.

2. Stop and wait until the bus moves on.

3. Stop, then proceed on past the bus.

4. Drive on as though the bus wasn't there.

A. 2. Stop and wait until the bus moves on.

14. Q. Within how many feet must you be able to stop your car at 20 mph?

1. 30 - 40 feet.

2. 25 - 35 feet.

3. 40 - 50 feet.

4. 15 - 25 feet.

A. 4. 15 - 25 feet.

15. Q. How far away from an intersection must you signal for a turn?

1. at least 50 feet.

2. at least 200 feet.

3. at least 75 feet.

4. at least 100 feet.

A. 4. At least 100 feet.

16. Q. What should you do when a signal is flashing yellow.

1. Slow down, proceed.

2. Slow down, yield right of way to all crossing traffic, then proceed.

3. Stop look, listen, go.

4. Slow down yield right of way only, then proceed.

A. 2. Slow down, yield right of way to all crossing traffic, then proceed.

17. Q. What does a green arrow on a red light mean?

1. Stop, then go in the direction the arrow is pointing.

2. Proceed carefully in the direction of the arrow, yielding to the pedestrians and vehicles lawfully within the intersection.

3. Slow down, make the turn in the direction you want to go in.

4. All of the above.

A. 2. Proceed carefully in the direction of the arrow, yielding to the pedestrians and vehicles lawfully within the intersection.

18. Q. If a traffic light indicates "Go" and a police officer signals "Stop", which should you obey?

1. The light and go.

2. The officer and stop.

3. The officer and stop then go.

4. None of the above.

A. 2. The officer and stop.

YOUR VEHICLE

Regardless of how well you drive you are not safe unless your vehicle is in good operating condition. Because of this, the State has passed a law that says, "All cars will be inspected once a year and display an inspection sticker on the car. You cannot drive a car unless it has been inspected."

Brakes:

Your car must have two good braking systems. One system will stop your car going:

20 miles per hour within the distance of 25 feet
30 miles per hour " the distance of 67 feet
40 miles per hour " the distance of 120 feet
50 miles per hour " the distance of 190 feet
60 miles per hour " the distance of 270 feet.

The other system (emergency brake) should be strong enough to hold your car on any hill.

Lights:

Your car must have two white headlights adjusted to light the road without blinding oncoming drivers. Bright headlights must shine 450 feet ahead, You must have 2 red tail lights, mounted on the rear and a white license plate light. Your footbrake should operate the stop lights. Only qualified people should adjust your lights.

Other:

Your horn should be heard from 200 feet.

Your windshield wiper should keep the windshield clean.

The turn signals shall work.

Tires must have tread and be free of worn spots showing the ply fibers.

You must have a least one rear view mirror which will allow you to see 200 feet behind you.

You shall not have any extra red or blue lights.

You shall not have a siren, bell, or whistle.

You shall not have a muffler that makes a lot of noise or allows a lot of smoke.

You shall not have any signs, posters, or stickers on the windshield or windows (unless required by law)

You shall not have more than one spotlight.

You shall not have more than three auxilliary lights in front.

You shall not have more than two fog lights in front.

You shall not have more than two cowl or fender lights.

You shall not have a TV set that the driver can see.

You Must Know These Things:

1. A horn should be used before passing a car; and at other times for safety.
2. Stop lights must come on when the foot brake pedal is pressed.
3. The driving beam (Bright lights) should reveal objects 350 feet ahead.
4. A car must have 2 white headlights; 2 red tail lights; and also a white tag light.
5. A pedestrian using the highway at night should wear or carry something white.
6. A passenger automobile must have a horn.
7. A motor vehicle is allowed to have 2 amber fog lights.
8. When driving in the rain during daylight hours, when visibility has been decreased, you should turn on the lower beam headlights (dim lights).
9. If you are driving at a speed of 20 mph and apply your brakes you should be able to stop within 15-25 feet.
10. If a driver is hard of hearing he must have an outside rearview mirror.
11. Headlights should be dimmed when you see an approaching vehicle.
12. Foot brake stop lights must be seen for 100 feet in normal daylight.
13. The rear view mirror should reveal a clear view 200 feet to the rear.
14. All cars licensed in Florida must be inspected every year.

Can You Answer These Questions?

1. Q. How far ahead of your car should your lights be capable of revealing people, vehicles or objects?

   1. 150 feet.
   2. 250 feet.
   3. 350 feet.
   4. 450 feet

   A. 4. 450 feet.

2. Q. What lights are required on your car?

   1. Two white headlights, one red tail light.
   2. Two white headlights, two red tail lights, stoplights working by the footbrake, license tag light.
   3. Two white headlights, front fog light, interior light, red stop light.
   4. Four white headlights, two red tail lights, license tag light.

   A. 2. Two white headlights, two red tail lights, stop lights working by the footbrake, license tag light.

3. Q. What equipment are you not allowed to have on your car?

   1. Red or blue lights on the front, a siren, bell, or whistle, more than two fog lights.
   2. A muffler which makes too much noise or smoke, more than one spotlight.
   3. Signs, posters, or stickers, on windows or windshield unless required by low, more than three auxilliary lights.
   4. More than two fender or cowl lights, a TV set which can be seen by the driver.
   5. All of the above

   A. 5. All of the above. Red or blue lights on the front, a siren, bell or whistle, more than two fog lights; a muffler which makes too much

noise or smoke, more than one spotlight; signs, posters, or stickers on windows or windshield unless required by law, more than three auxilliary lights; more than two fender or cowl lights, a TV set which can be seen by the driver.

4. Q. When are you required to turn on your lights?

   1. Between sunset and sunrise including twilight hours.
   2. In fog, smoke, rain or when visibility is less than 500 feet.
   3. All of the above.
   4. None of the above.

   A. 3. All of the above. Between sunset and sunrise including twilight hours; In fog, smoke, rain or when visibility is less than 500 feet.

MAJOR WORDS USED IN THIS BOOK

Motor Vehicle	A motor vehicle is a car, truck, bus, or any other vehicle that has a motor. A train is NOT a motor vehicle because it goes on railroad tracks.
Motor-Driven Cycle	A motor-driven cycle is a motorcycle, motor scooter, or bicycle with a motor. The motor cannot have more than 5 brake horsepower if you have a restricted license.
Chauffeur	A chauffeur is a person who is paid to drive a school bus, or who is paid a salary to carry persons or articles in a car or truck as part of his job.
Operator or Driver	A driver or operator is a person who is behind the wheel and steers the car.
Department	The Department means the Department of Public Safety, the Highway Patrol, and the Drivers' License Division.
Intersection	An intersection is where two or more highways or streets come together.
Business District	A business district is where there are stores.
Residential District	A residential district is where people live.
Day Time	Day time means one-half hour <u>before</u> the sun comes up and one-half hour <u>after</u> the sun goes down.
Felony	A felony is a crime committed that is punishable by death or imprisonment in the state prison.
Misdemeanor	A misdemeanor is any offense which is not a felony.
Perjury	Perjury is telling a lie under oath to any judge or officer.
Parents	Parents are your mother and father.
Guardian	A guardian is a person who is named by the court to take care of you.
License	A license is a slip of paper from the State of Florida that you must have with you in order to drive a motorized vehicle.

WORDS USED ON PAGES 1-7

A

a
able
acquire
actual
address
adult
afraid
after
again
age
all
allowed
a lot
always
and
another
answer
any
anyone
applicant
apply
approve
are
armed
around
as
aware

B

be
been
before
beside
best
birth
birthday
both
brake
busy
buy
by

C

can
care
carry
cash
cause
certificate
change
children
come
complete
control
could
county
course
cycle

D

damage
danger
dangerous
day
daylight
decide
department
depending
do
don't
drink
drive
drivers
driving
drugs
duplicate
during

E

each
employed
endangering
enough
even
every
everything
examination
examiner
examining
example
except
experience
expire

F

failure
farm
feel
find
fine
filled
Florida
follow
forms
front

G

gainfully
get
getting
given
giving
go

H

handicaps
has
have
highway
horsepower

WORDS USED ON PAGES 1-7

(cont'd)

I

if
immediately
in
injured
ink
instructions
into
is
it

J

judges

K

keep
killed
killing
know
knowledge

L

last
laws
legally
lets
letter
license
like
lives
lose
loss

M

machine
make
markings
may
mean
mental
mentally
month
more
motor
motorcycle
motorized
much
must

N

name
need
needed
new
next
no
not
notarized
notary
now
number

O

occupying
odd
of
office
official
old
older
one
only
open
operate
operator
or
originally
own

P

parents
parts
pass
passed
patrol
people
permanent
person
physical
physically
pick
played
possibly
power
practice
principal
privilege
produces
program
property
proof
prove
purpose
purchase
put

Q

questions

R

read
ready
receive
record
recording
relax
remember
renew
required
residents
responsibility
restricted
restrictions
right
road
rules

WORDS USED ON PAGES 1-7

(Cont'd)

S

safety
safety-minded
school
scooter
see
sending
services
set
several
shall
shouldn't
sign
signals
signed
skill
skilled
smart
so
some
someone
speed
state
stating
station
steps
stop
sure

T

takes
talk
Tallahassee
ten
test
that
the
them
these
they
things
think
this
time
traffic
tricks

U

understand
unfit
unless
unsafe

V

valid
vehicle
violation
vision

W

want
were
what
wheel
when
with
within
works
would
writing

XYZ

years
you
your
yourself

NEW WORDS ADDED ON PAGES 8-14

A

act
action
alcohol
appeal
appear
assist
auto
automobile

B

bad

C

cancellation
caused
chance
cheaper
claims
committed
comply
conditions
conduct
constant
convicted
conviction
corrected
court
cover
crime

D

death
defense
division
drunk
drunk-meter
duty

E

empty
evidence

F

fault
felony
financial
financially
furnish

G

good
granted
grounded

H

happened
help
high
hit

I

immoral
influence
injury
insurance
insured
involves
irresponsible
issuing

J

K

L

leave
length
liability
lie
local
lying

M

made
mandatory
millionaire
minor
mistake
money

N

O

oath
occur
order
owner
ownership

P

passenger
patrol
pay
period
perjury
permitted
personal
place
points
police
prevent
prevail
properly
prosecution
protect

Q

R

reckless
refuse
registration
relating
required
rest
resulting
revocation
revoked
run

NEW WORDS ADDED ON PAGES 8-14

(Cont'd)

S

serious
sheriff
short
something
strike
sued
suspended
suspension

T

tags
taken
through
three
tickets
trial
true
try

U

unable
unattended
under
unlawful
unlawfully
until
used

V

W

way
whether
weather
which
witness
written

XYZ

NEW WORDS ADDED ON PAGES 15-26

A

against
ahead
approaching
arm
arrows
auxiliary

B

behind
broken
buses
business

C

careful
carefully
center
circle
clear
close
concentrating
construction
continuously
contrary
cross
crossing

D

dead
decrease
designated
device
diamond
different
district
divided
downward

E

either
emergency
entering
erected
etc.
exception
extended
extreme

F

fast
faster
fire
flashing
flow
foggy
following
four
front
full

G

H

hand
hiding
hills
horizontally

I

important
increase
intention
intersection
interstate
inside
inverted

J

K

L

lane
left
limits
line
listen

M

major
maximum
middle
minimum
mistake
movement
moving
mph.-miles per hour
multiple

N

near
never
night
normal

O

octagon
other
otherwise
overtaking

P

passage
pedestrian
picture
playground
plenty
posted
preparing
proceed
proper

NEW WORDS ADDED ON PAGES 15-26

(Cont't)

R

railroad
raining
reasonably
rectangle
residential
right

S

safely
schools
shapes
siren
slams
slow
solid
sounding

T

through
top
train
traveling
triangle
turns
turning

U

unblocked
unpaved

V

view

W

walkers
wet
white
width
withdrawn
words
wrong

XYZ

yield
yellow

NEW WORDS USED ON PAGES 27-30

A

actuated
adjusted
amber

B

beam
bell
blinking
blue
bright

C

clean

D

dim
display

E

F

fog
foot
free

G

H

headlights
heard
hold
horn

I

inspected

J

K

L

lights

M

mirror
muffler

N

O

objects
oncoming
one

P

park
parking
ply
posters
pressed

Q

qualified

R

rear
receiver
reveal

S

showing
spots
sticker
smoke
sunrise
sunset
systems

T

tail
television
tires
tread

U

V

view visibility

W

wear
whistle
white
wiper
windshield
windows
worn

XYZ